राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम द्वारा वस्त्रों की बिक्री

1211. **श्री कनकसिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरोला :**
चौधरी हर मोहन सिंह :

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के अधिकारियों और डीलरों की मिली भगत से एन. टी. सी. के वस्त्रों को उनके मूल्य से कम मूल्य पर बेचा जा रहा है

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाही की गयी है ?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकट स्वामी): (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम द्वारा ऐसा सूचित किया गया है कि कुछ मामलों में उदाहरणार्थ कट-पीसिज, खराब कपड़े, दोषयुक्त/घटिया कपड़े, तथा कम बिकने वाले कपड़े के मामलों में एन टी सी के सहायक निगमों द्वारा ऐसा कपड़ा कम कीमतों पर बेचा जाता है । सहायक निगमों में वित्तीय संकटों के कारण कम बिकने वाले कपड़े की आयात बिक्री के मामले भी हो सकते हैं । एन टी सी मिलों में अप्रचलित मशीनों तथा अत्यधिक ऊपरी खर्चे होते हैं जिसके कारण बाजार में निजी मिलों के सदृश उत्पाद के बिक्री मूल्य की तुलना में उनकी उत्पादन लागत अधिक होती है । कपड़े की बिक्री में किसी भी प्रकार की अनियमितता का मामला एनटी सी/सरकार के ध्यान में आता है तो उसकी उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करने के लिए जांच की जाती है । ऐसी ही एक शिकायत की जांच की जा रही है ।

Financial Assistance for revival of sick Textile Mills in Gujarat and Maharashtra

1212. SHRI GUNDAPPA KORWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned financial assistance for revival of sick textile mills in Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total amount sanctioned so far; and

(c) by when the sanctioned amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c) Information is being collected.

Central Silk Board

1213. SHRI P. UPENDRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Silk Board is without a Chairman for a long time;

(b) if so, whether the functioning of the Central Silk Board have seriously hampered due to the absence of a full-time Chairman; and

(c) since when the post is lying vacant and the reasons for not filling up the same?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) After acceptance of the resignation tendered by the former Chairman of the Central Silk Board with effect from 1.1.93 (AN), the duties of the Chairman are being discharged by the Vice-Chairman of the Board. Meanwhile proposals have been moved for selection of a new Chairman of the Board.

Modernisation of Azam Jahi Mills at Warangal

1214. SHRI P. UPENDRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Azam Jahi Mills at Warangal, under the National Textile Corporation Limited, is proposed to be modernised and a plan has been prepare for the same; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the delay in implementing the modernisation plan?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) The Textile Research Associations have prepared plans for modernisation of the NTC mills, including that of Azam Jahi Mills. The Labour Ministry's Special Tripartite Committee on the NTC has recommended, inter-alia, that the NTC mills as well as its taken over mills can be made viable by modernisation as propsed by the Textile Research Associations. Various details of the modernisation plans, including source of funding etc. are being examined in Government and no decision has been taken so far. Since the cases of 8 out of 9 subsidiaries of the NTC have been referred to the BIFR, any final scheme that may emerge would require the approval of the BIFR.

Child Labours in carpet Industry

1215. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether is Government's attention has been drawn to a news item under the caption "Government statement on Child Labour flayed" which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times', dated February 23, 1995 describing a recent statement of the Ministry of Textiles that all child labourers were freed and that the Carpet Industry was free of child labourers as misleading;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. What has been stated by Ministry of Textiles is that due to persistent efforts made by the Government, the incidence of child labour in the wage earning segment in the Indian Carpet Industry has declined during the last two years. This revelation is based on the findings of a survey got conducted by the office of the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles through the Natitnal Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in 1992 and again in 1994 following various punitive, welfare and oher social measures. The important findings are:—

Sl. No.	Findings	1992	1994
1	Percentage of children employed		7.5
	(a) family segment	4.4	4.8
	(b) wage segment	3.0	2.7
2	Percentage of literacy rate	35	59
3	Percentage of children working more than 8 hours a day	84	25
4	Avergae working hours	9.2	7.8

There is also now a general awareness among parents that employing children in carpet weaving is detrimental to their future prospects and against law. NCAER at no stage has stated that the figures furnished by the Government are baseless. On the contrary, the figures quoted by the Government are based on the findings of the survey undertaken by NCAER.

(c) In order to meet the problem and to counter the adverse propoganda being made within and outside the country, the Government has taken the following measures:-

(i) Enforcement of the relevant child labour laws in the carpet belt in eastern Uttar Pradesh through the State Government has been strenthened.

(ii) Ministry of Labour, Government of India with the assistance of the International Labour Organisation has been taking